Irginia Rain Tuesday; Wednesday fair southern, rain in northern; fresh easter-winds, possibly becoming brisk on the North Carolina—Rain Tuesday; Wednes-day fair, colder; fresh to brisk northeaster

ly winds, becoming northwesterly Tuesday

WEATHER FORECAST.

VOL. 15. NO. 240.

RICHMOND. VA. TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4. 1900.

## PRICE TWO CENTS.

## THE MESSAGE **READ TO CONGRESS**

President Discussed Topics of the Day.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

Aid to Merchant Marine Approved by Chief Executive.

A LARGER ARMY IS NEEDED.

The President Asks Authority to Increase the Force to One Hundred Thousand, at His Discretion-Legislation Asked in Restraining Trusts.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-President Mc-Kinley, in the opening paragraphs message, reviews gress of the country from the assembling of the Sixth to that of the Fifty-sixth Congress, and says:

"Education, religion and morality have kept pace with our advancement in other directions, and while extending its power. the Government has adhered to its foundation principles and abated none of them in dealing with our new peoples and pos-Chinese Question,

The first topic considered is the Chinese

question, regarding which is said:
"In our foreign intercourse the dominant question has been the treatment of the Chinese problem. Apart from this our relations with the Powers have been

The President then reviews at length The President then reviews at length the causes of the Boxer uprisings, their growth and results, and treats with the part taken by the forces of the United States in the recent troubles in the Chinese Empire, saying: "The United States soldiers, sallors, and marines, officers and men alike, in those distant climes and unusual surroundings, showed the same valor discipline, and good conthe same valor, discipline, and good con-duct, and gave proof of the same high de-gree of intelligence and efficiency, which have distinguished them in every emer-

Mr. McKinley also says: "The policy of the United States through all this trying period was clearly announced and scrupulously carried out. As was then said, "The policy of the Government of the United States is to seek a solution which United States is to seek a solution which may bring about permanent safety and peace to China, preserve Chinese territcrial and administrative entity, protect all rights guaranteed to friendly Powers by treaty and international law, and safeguard for the world the principle of equal and impartial trade with all parts of the Chinese Empire. Falthful to those professions, which, as it proved, reflected the views and purposes of the other co-operating governments, all our efforts have been directed toward ending the anomalous situation in China by negotiations for a settlement at the earliest possible moment.

An Essential Factor.

"I regard as one of the essential factors of a durable adjustment the securement of adequate guarantees for liberty of faith, since insecurity of those natives who may embrace alien creeds is a scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching scarcely less effectual assault upon the rights of foreign worship and teaching than would be the direct invasion thereof.

"The matter of indemnity for our wronged citizers is a quantity. wronged citizens is a question of grave concern. Measured in money alone, a sufficient reparation may prove to be beyond the ability of China to meet. All the Powers concur in emphatic disclaimers of any purpose of aggrandizement through the dismemberment of the empire. I am disposed to think that the companyation may be made in part empire. I am disposed to think that due compensation may be made in part by increased guarantees of security for foreign rights and immunities, and, most important of all, by the opening of China to the equal commerce of all the world. These views have been and will be earnestly advocated by our representatives. "The Government of Russia has put forward a suggestion, that in the event of protracted divergence of views in regard to indemnities the matter may be relegated to the Court of Arbitration at relegated to the Court of Arbitration at relegated to the Court of Arbitration at The Hague. I favorably incline to this, believing that high tribunal could not fail to reach a solution no less conducive to the stability and enlarged prosperity of China itself than immediately beneficial to the Powers."

With Other Countries. The President then considers our rela-The President then considers our reactions with other countries, referring particularly to the securing of patent rights in foreign countries for American Inventors, the extension of postal facilities with South American countries, and reciprocal trade rights with Brazii. He also refers South American countries, and recipiocal trade rights with Brazil. He also refers to the good-will existing between this country and France, as displayed in the Paris Exposition, the American exhibits ranking second only to those of France, and entered in 100 out of 121 classes, American exhibitors having secured: Grand prizes, 240; gold medals, 597; silver medals, 776; bronze medals, 541; and honorable mentions, 322-2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit orable mentions, 322-2,476 in all, being the greatest total number given to the exhibit of any exhibiting nation, as well as the largest number in each grade. Goodwill also prevails in our relations with Great Britain and the German empire. In referring to the Canadian and Alask-an boundary disputes, Mr. McKinley

The work of marking certain provis ional points, for convenience of adminis-tration, around the head of Lynn Canal, in accordance with the temporary ar-rangement of October 1899, was completed by a joint survey in July last. The modus vivendi has so far worked with-out friction, and the Dominion Government has provided rules and regulations for securing to our citizens the benefit of the reciprocal stipulation that the citizens or subjects of either power found by that arrangement within the temporary judisdiction of the other shall suffer no diminution of the rights and privileges they have hitherto enjoyed. But however necessary such an expedient may have been to tide over the grave emergencies of the situation, it is at best but an unsatisfactory makeshift, which should not be suffered to delay the speedy and complete establishment of the frontier line to which we are entitled under the Russo-American treaty for the cession of Alaska.

Definite Boundary, "In this relation I may refer again to the need of definitely marking the Alask-an boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A con-vention to that end has been before the the need of definitely marking the Alask-an boundary where it follows the one hundred and forty-first meridian. A con-vention to that end has been before the Senate for some two years, but as no ac-tion has been taken I contemplate nego-tiating a new convention for a joint deter-

mination of the meridian by telegraph-ic observations. These, it is believed, will give more accurate and usquestionable re-sults than the sidereal methods heretofore independently followed, which, as is known, proved discrepant at several points on the line, although not varying at any place more than 700 feet."

at any place more than 700 feet."
"Satisfactory progress has been made toward the conclusion of a general treaty of friendship and intercourse with Spain, in replacement of the old treaty, which passed into abeyance by reason of the late war. A new convention of extradition is approaching completion, and I should be much pleased were a commercial arrangement to follow. to follow.

ment to follow.

"A bill is now pending to effect the recommendation made in my last Annual
Message that appropriate legislation be
had to carry into execution Article VII of
the Treaty of Peace with Spain, by which
the United States assumed the payment of
certain claims for indemnity of its citizens
against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfit this obligation.

against Spain. I ask that action be taken to fulfil this obligation.

The only reference to our present relations with Turkey reads: "We await the fulfilment of the promise of the Sultan to make reparation for the injuries suffered by American citizens in Armenia and elsewhere in the Turkish Empire. His Majesty's good disposition in this regard has been evinced by the issuance of an irade for rebuilding the America college at Harpoot."

irade for rebuilding the America col-lege at Harpoot."

The reference to trade relations with foreign countries reads: "The polley of reciprocity so manifestly rests upon the principles of international equity and has been so repeatedly approved by the people of the United States that there ought to be no hesitation in either branch of the Congress in giving to it full effect. This Government desires to preserve the most Congress in giving to it full effect. This Government desires to preserve the most just and amicable commercial relations with all foreign countries, unmoved by the industrial rivaires necessarily developed in the expansion of international trade. It is believed that the foreign governments generally entertain the same purpose, although in some instances there are clamorous demands upon them for legislation specifically hostile to American interests. Should these demands prevall I shall communicate with the Congress with the

ests. Should these demands prevail I shall communicate with the Congress with the view of advising such legislation as may be necessary to meet the emergency."

The President also refers to the good accomplished by the Burcau of American Republics and the practical utility of the consular service in obtaining a wide range of information as to the industries and commerce of other countries and opportunities afforded Americans. He also pretunities afforded Americans. He also pre dicts the accomplishment of much good through the Pan-American Exposition.

#### As to Lynchings.

The President urges that Congress confer on the Federal Courts jurisdiction in cases of mob-violence, where the Federal Government may be involved. He states that in the lynchings of five Italians a Tallulah, La., though repeated inquest Tanuiah, La., though repeated inquests have been held, successive grand juries have failed to indict, and in view of the fact that no indictments will likely be made, that Congress make "gracious provision for indemnity to the Italian sufference".

ferers."
Says the President: "In my inaugural address, I referred to the general subject of lynching in these words:
"Tynching must not be tolerated in a great and civilized country like the United States; courts, not mobs, must execute the penalties of the law. The preservation of public order, the right of discussion, the integrity of courts, and the orderly administration of justice must continue forever the rock of safety upon tinue forever the rock of safety upon which our Government securely rests."
"This I most urgently reiterate and again invite the attention of my countrymen to this reproach upon our civilization."

### The Nicaraguan Canal.

President McKinley says: "The all-im-portant matter of an interoceanic canal has assumed a new phase. Adhering to its refusal to reopen the question of the forfeiture of the contract of the Maritime Canal Company, which was terminated for alleged non-execution in October, 1899, the Government of Nicaragua hus since sup-plemented that action by declaring the

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## BATTLE BEFORE **BOARD TO-NIGHT**

Aldermen to Consider Ordinance Allowing Traction Company's Cars to Run on Main Street.

The Board of Aldermen will meet tonight to consider the ordinance granting the Richmond Traction Company the right to operate cars on the Main Street tracks of the Richmond Passenger and Power Company. No boisterous demonstrations, such as were witnessed last Tuesday night, when the matter was before the Common Council, will be permitted.

"If there should be any hissing or other demonstrations to-night, I shall have the hall cleared," asserted President Turpin yesterday, "We propose to have an orderly session, and the business shall be conducted in a businesslike way.'

"No. I cannot tell whether arguments by counsel representing the two com-panies will be heard. That matter will be determined by the Board when it meets. I am not advised as to how any of the members of the body are going to vote on the question of allowing the Rich mond Traction Company to run its cars over the Main Street tracks of the Pas-senger and Power Company." It is thought by most persons who have

looked on without being interested in the fight, beyond the interest felt as a citi-zen, that the contest in the Board will be very close. Some of those working for the Traction Company make the claim of 14 to 4 for the ordinance, others say it will be 12 to 6. Passenger and Power Company representatives say this is mere talk, but will not give out any fig-

There is some talk of other amend-ments to the ordinance, but no definite idea as to their purport has been obtained.

### REAPPORTIONMENT.

Virginia Will Lose One Member Under Crumpacker Bill. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-The first bill of the session introduced in the House of Representatives was by Representative Crumpacker (Rep.), of Indiana, making Crumpacker (Rep.), or Indiana, making an apportionment of representatives in Congress under the eleventh census. It provides for an increase of membership from 357 to 265. The following States gain representa-

tion: Arkansas, 1; Colorado, 1; California, 1; Connecticut, 1; Florida, 1; Illinois, 2; Massachusetts, 1; Minnesota, 2; Missouri,

HOUSEBREAKER

CHARLES DAVIS Makes a Desperate At-

tempt to Break Jail.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Broke Through the Crumbling Ceiling of His Cell.

WITH SHACKLES ON HIS ANKLES.

Would Probably Have Made His Escape from the Old Prison but for Prompt Action on the Part of the Guards and Deputies- Details of the Attempt

Charles Davis, the housebreaker and burgler, who has been confined in the city jail for about two weeks, pending trial for breaking into a number of business houses, made a desperate attempt to break jail last night, and but for prompt action on the part of the guards and several of his fellow prisoners he would probably have succeeded.

Davis was placed in his cell, one of the most secure in the old, broken down prison, on the second floor, and on the inside. He was shackled, as he has been since it became known that he was such a des-

perate character.
All seemed well in the cell on the carly rounds of the turnkey, until at 7:40 o'clock when the guard made his rounds. MADE THE DISCOVERY.

He looked into the cell and observed on the floor an object that in some respects resembled a human figure, but its outlines were unnatural. He shoved his light nearer and saw a lot of plaster on the floor in the extreme corner near the win-dow that opened into the inner court. His heart beat faster and he opened the door and hastily examined the mass on the floor. This turned out to be the cell bucket and the blanket, rolled so as to give some natural semblance to u human figure, and in the ceiling he found a large hole made by Davis by climbing up the bars in the window.

The alarm was at once given by the guard, and Deputy Taylor, who was on duty, summoned Sergeant Smith. The Chief of Police was notified and the various station-houses were called up and put on the alert.

Then a force was organized of the

guards, the trustles and one or two pris-oners who could be depended upon. A large hole was knocked in the ceiling and number of men were sent upon the roof. Several men volunteered to get up into the hole and crawl over under the tin roof to search for the missing man. The alleged bunco man, Lowery, was one of the latter, and he worked hard. EXCITEMENT REIGNED.

All the time the greatest excitement reigned among those in the jail. The news that Davis had escaped spread rapidly, and strange as it may seem, all the prisoners appeared anxious to help recapture him.

For an hour the men under the roof worked in dust and lime, and finally Davis was located crouched away back in the farthest corner. When found he made no resistance, but came down all cowed and d'sheartened, and covered with soot so that he resembled a darkey or a

He was carried into the office for awhile. Detective Gibson was standing near him. "You can't blame me for trying to get awny," he said to the Detective.
"No; I admire your nerve," he said.

MADE MORE SECURE.

Davis was then placed in the most secure cell in the jail, that in which murcure cell in the jail, that in which mur-derers are usually kept. He refused to talk, but lapsed into stolid indifference. He was indicted by the grand jury yes-terday, and it is probable that he will be tried to-day in the Hustings Court so that he can be taken away from the insecure building that is a bad excuse for a jail. It is a question whether he could have made good his escape even had he gotten on the roof or into the street, for he carried heavy shackles on his ankles.

"He is a desperate man," said Detective Wren, "and the sooner they get him away from this place the better it will be for the community."

By 9:30 o'clock everything at the jail had assumed its normal condition.

### SURRENDER VOLUNTARILY.

Large Number of Insurrectionists Sub. mit to United States Authorities (By Associated Press.). WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The War De-

partment to-day received the following partment to-day received the following dispatch telling of the voluntary surrender of a large number of insurrectionists to General Young, at Santa Maria. The omission in the telegram comes of faulty transmission or an inability to plausibly decipher the missing words:

"Malacanan, Manila—Adjutant General, Washington—2,180 Katipunan insurrectos whem Consique enrolled (Bolomen) came from mountains and surrendered to General Samuel B, M. Young to-day at Santa Maria. They renounced insurrection, and

Maria. They renounced insurrection, and swcre allegiance to the United States. The oath was administered by the padre religious ceremonies. General Young attributes the surrender to the President's re-election and vigorous prosecution of the war Although no rifles surrendered, this war. Although no rifles surrendered, this is important as indicating a re-action among the people.

"Movable columns Samar, Panay, com-menced operations. Twenty-eighth Regi-ment United States volunteer infantry gces to Manila. "MACARTHUR." (Signed

ARMY BILL.

Secretary Root's Measure Will Probably Be Reported To-Day. (By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.-Secretary Root's bill for the reorganization of the Root's bill for the reorganization of the army was introduced to-day by Chairman Huil, of the House Military Committee, and at once referred to that committee.

The measure probably will be reported to-morrow, and Mr. Huil expects the House will pass it this week.

The committee to-day adopted an anticanteen amendment offered by Mr. Hay, of Virginia, prohibiting the sale of liquors on military property, transports, etc.

## COUNCIL ADOPTS THE CURFEW LAW

Mr. Glenn's Bill Passed Second Session Opened at by That Body.

VOTE IS VERY CLOSE.

Mr. West Changes on Roll Call and the Ordinance is Agreed Upon.

TO ABATE THE DOG NUISANCE.

Mr. Bloomberg Submits a Paper in This Connection, Which Is Referred to Finance Committee-Pro-

> position to Let City Employes Stop Work at 2 P. M. Saturdays,

The Common Council, during the course of a long and tedious session last night, adopted the Glenn curfew ordinance, requiring all children under fifteen years of age to be off the streets by 8:39 P. M. in winter time and by 9 P. M. in summer time. When Clerk August finished the roll-call on the measure the vote stood thirteen to thirteen, and would have been lest had not Councilman John T. West changed his vote from no to aye. Mr. West was promptly followed in this respect by Mr. S. H. Cottrell, and the ballot as announced was fifteen ayes to eleven

nays.
The Council first heard the report of the Committee on Streets authorizing the hearing of a number of allegations for street improvements, which were authorized.
After some discussion the resolution providing for the re-establishment of a grade
on Pleasants Street was recommended to the Committee on Streets.'

The Cliy Attorney was directed to take such action as he might deem necessary to recover from the Richmond Traction Company and the Richmond Passenger and Power Company such sums as these companies have caused in damage to city property during the current year. FOR STREET WORK. From the Street Committee also came

some resolutions providing for street im-provements and making appropriations for the same as follows: Appropriating \$264 from the fund for

paving alleys for owners to pave the alley on the east side of First Street, between Main and Frankin Streets.

Appropriating \$140 from the fund for paving alleys for owners to pave the alley on the south side of Clay Street, between Twenty-third Street and Church Hill Ave-

Both these were adopted, but an ordinance from the Committee on Relief of the Poor, providing compensation for the cook of the colored almshouse, was, on cook of the colored almshouse, was, on motion of Mr. Gunst, referred to the Committee on Finance. This ordinance does not create a new position, but allows pay for an old one, which he heretofore has filled without pay.

The Council agreed to resolutions appropriating \$1,500 to purchase coal to be distributed through the city mission to the coor of the city, and appropriating \$500.

poor of the city, and appropriating \$500 to purchase coal and fuel for the colored

of Richmond.

A resolution appropriating \$450 from the contingent fund for the purpose of satisfying a judgment recently obtained by F. H. Jackson against the city in the Law and Equity Court, was adopted. The Council agreed to give forty trees from the city nursery to the Masonic Home of Virgin!a.

F. M. Conner was paid \$100 for the tres-pass of the city upon his property at No. 320 West Grace Street by the location of a tool-house upon the same INCREASE FOR LIGHT.

From the Committee on Finance also came the recommendation that \$12,000 be appropriated for the coal and oil account of the gas works, and appropriating \$350 to the electric light account of the same department. Mr. Caskie explained that the deficit in the coal and oil account of the gas-works was due to the fact that oil had gone up from about 3½ cents per gallon to 7 cents per gallon since the budget for 1900 was made up, and that the committee had also had to contend with the fact that the consumption of gas this year had exceeded that of last year by dations of the Finance Committee were approved.

FUNDS FOR NEW HOUSE.

At the solicitation of the Committee on Water, through chairman C. W. Tanner, the Council recommended that the Com-mittee on Finance, in making up the an-nual budget for the year 1901, reappropriate, for the purpose of erecting a house for the keeper of Marshall Reservoir, the sum of \$1,500, set aside for this purpose in

(Continued on Second Page.

## THE BROTHERHOOD TO HAVE A HOME

Forecast of the Report Which the Special Committee Will Submit To-Night.

It seems almost certain the "Brother hood Home," which has been contemplated by the local chapter of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, will be established in Richmond within the next few months. At the last meeting of the Brotherhood, held a few weeks ago, a special commit-tee was appointed to investigate and to report concerning the advisability of such report concerning the advisability of such an undertaking. This committee, which is composed of Messrs, H. L. Valentine, Eugene C. Massie, Powers, Cook and Hardwicke, has held several meetings and Hardwicke, has been several meetings and is now ready to make a complete report and recommend that the "Brotherhood Home" be established. The location of the home is not yet de-

cided upon, but it will be centrally lo-cated in one of three buildings which the committee has in view. This committee committee will report to a called meeting of the Brotherhood to be held to-night in the lecture-room of Grace Episcopal Church. A member of the committee stated last night that they hoped to have the home open by Janaury I, 1991. The object is to afford a comfortable and cheap home for young men, where they will have the in-fluence of the Brotherhood around them. The building will also be made the head-quarters of the Brotherhood of St. An-drew in this city.

# 56TH CONGRESS IS CONVENED

Noon Yesterday.

A BRILLIANT SCENE.

Desks of Senators and Representatives Strewn With Flowers.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

New Members in the House Took Oath of Office, and Both Bodies Adjourned Out of Respect to the Dead - Representative

Baily, of Texas, Heard From.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- The opening of Congress at noon to-day drew great crowds to the Capitol. On June 7th last the first session of the fifty-sixth Congress adjourned, and the second session began to-day with many momentous questions avaiting the attention of the national lawmakers. Early in the day the tide of travel turned down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Capitol, and by 11 o'clock the galleries were overflowing.

There were a number of early conferences among the Senators and Representatives as to the week's programme. Speaker Henderson arrived at 11:15, and was soon surrounded by members. Most of the army of spectators flocked to the House side.

### BRILLIANT SCENE.

Desks of Members Freighted Down With Flowers. (By Associated Press.)

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, December 3.—Girded by overflowing galleries, bathed in light from the stained glass windows overhead, the hall of Kepresentatives presented a brilliant spectacle when Spcaker Henderson called the second session of the Fifty-sixth Congress to order at noon to-day. The desks of half the members were freighted with flowers. The wealth and beauty of the capital, gowned in smart winter frocks, were in the galleries. The floral pieces were of infinite variety. The great proportion were on the Republican side.

As the hands of the clock, opposite the Speaker's desk, pointed to noon, the

As the hands of the eases, opposite to noon, the Speaker's desk, pointed to noon, the Speaker ascended the rostrum and called the House to order. Then the blind chaplain lifted up his voice in prayer. The chaplain referred feelingly to the deaths of the late Representatives Daly, of New Jersey, and Hoeffecker, of Delaware, which recovered during the recess. occurred during the recess.

GREAT CONFUSION.

After the prayer the clerk called the roll. The confusion became so great that the clerk could not hear the responses and the Speaker was obliged several times to call for order. The usual notifications were received from the Senate that it was ready for business and had appointed Senators to wait on the President.

The Speaker announced that 275 memhers had responded to their names, a ness. The following members-elect then appeared at the bar of the House and

took the oath of allegiance:
Albert D. Shaw, who succeeds the late
Representative Chickering, of New York; Allen F. McDermott, who succeeds the late Representative Daly, of New Jersey; Wal-ter O. Hoeffecker, who succeeds the late Representative Hoeffecker, of Delaware; Edward DeV. (Morrell, who succeeds the late Representative Harmer, of Pennsyl-vania; William Richardson, who succeeds General Joe Wheeler, of Alabama; W. H. Jackson, who succeeds Governor Smith, o Maryland; Sawuel D. Woods, who succeed: BAILEY ON HIS FEET.

Mr. Bailey, of Texas, questioned the form of the resignation of Representative \*Dolliver, whose successor, Mr. J. P. Con-nor, was present. He said he doubted the right of a member to resign at a future right of a member to resign at a future fixed date. He said he would not raise the point formally, but merely call attention to it, so that in future it could not

be used as a precedent.

Air. Dolliver's resignation, he said, had been tendered to take effect December 1st, so that Mr. Connor had been elected to fill a vacancy which did not exist at the time of the election. He cited a court decision to show that a resignation, in fact, was but a notification of a resignation

to be made in the future.

The speaker stated that inasmuch as objection had been made Connor would step aside until the protest had been disposed

The Speaker announced the appointment of Mr. Babcock, of Wisconsin, on the Committee on Ways and steams, to succeed Mr. Dolliver. Mr. Dolliver.

The Spraker appointed Messrs. Payne (Rep.), Grosvenor (Rep.), of Ohio, and Richardson (Dem.), of Tennessee, to join the committee of the Senate to wait on the

President.

The cierk of the House also was directed to give similar notice to the Senate, after

NO DEMONSTRATIONS. \ On reassembling Mr. Payne announced that the President would communicate imthat the President would communicate immediately in writing. Thereupon Major Pruden, one of the President's secretaries, amounced the message, which by the direction of the Speaker was immediately laid before the House. The reading of the message was listened to attentively. It occupied two hours and ten minutes. There were no demonstrations during the reading.

which recess was taken until 2 o'clock.

reading.

The death of the late Representative Hoeffecker, of Deluware; the late Representative Daly, of New Jersey; the late Senator Gear, of Iowa, and the late Senator Davis, of Minnesota, were announced, and after the adoption of resolutions of regret the House, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased statesmen at 4.20 P. M. adjourned. of respect to the memory of the deceased statesmen, at 4:20 P. M. adjourned. In the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3 .- In the Senate to-day the work of the short session of the Fitty-sixth Congress was successfully the Fitty-sixta Congress was successfully launched. The original purpose of the Senate to announce the death of Senators Gear, of Iowa, and Davis, of Minnesota, immediately after assembling, and then to adjourn and to receive the message of the President to-morrow, was put aside in order to gain one day in a session when that much time may be of immense

(By Associated Press.)

importance.

Aside from the reading of the message and the administration of the oath of

office to William P. Dalingham, the new Senator from Vermont, who succeeds the late Justin S. Morrill, no important business was transacted. The other new member of the body, former Representative Jonathan Dolliver, who succeeds the late Senator Gear, of Iowa, was present. He will be sworn in to-morrow.

The scene in the Senate chamber was unusually brilliant. From the ceiling the chamber was bathed in a subdued, but lovely light, and the air was heavy with the fragrance of magnificent floral pleces. SERSION OPENSED.

After President Pro Tem Frye brought down his gavel, at 12 o'clock, declaring the session opened, the venerable blind chaplain, Rev. Mr. Milburn, invoked divine blessing, paying tribute to the memory of the late Senators Gear and Davis.

Mr. Proctor, af Vermont, presented Mr. Dillingham's eredentials, and the latter was administered the oath by President Pro Tem Frye. The House was then notified that the Senate was ready to proceed to business, and Senators Hoar and Cockrell were appointed to join Representatives of the House in formally informing the President that Congress was in session, the usual resolution fixing 12 o'clock noon each day as the hour of meeting was adopted, and a recess of forty minutes was taken to await the return of the committee sent to wait upon the President.

On reconvening a communication from the House give notice that it was ready for business. Mr. Hoar, of the committee, then reported that the President had expressed his pleasure that Congress once more was in session, and that he would communicate with it forthwith.

THE BODY ADJOURNED.

Instantly Major Prudou, assistant secretary to the President, was announced and presented the awaited message of the President.

Senator Bennett, of the Senate, began the reading of the document, the reading being carefully followed and occupying one hour and fifty minutes.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, then amounced Senator Gear's death, and offered the usual

and fifty minutes.

Mr. Allison, of Iowa, then announced Senator Gear's death, and offered the usual resolution of sorrow.

Senator Nelson, of Minnesota, who had just returned from the funeral of his col-Senator Cushman M. Davis, an rounced formally the death of Senator

The Senate then, at 3:45, upon motion of Mr. Allison, as an additional mark of respect for the memory of Senator Gear and Senator Davis, adjourned.

#### SHIP SUBSIDY BILL.

It Will Displace Spooner Measure as Unfinished Business. (By Associated Press.)

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The Republican Senator:al Committee on Order of Business this aftermoon decided that the ship subsidy bill should displace the Spooner Philippine bill as the unfinished business. It also decided that the Hay-Pauncefote treaty should receive alternate attention with the shipping bill.

The shipping bill is to have preference, but when no one is prepared to speak on

but when no one its prepared to speak on it the Senate shall go into executive session for the consideration of the treaty. Senator Frye to-morrow will move to take up the bill, and if this motion prevails, as is likely, the effect will be to distinct the senator bill. vans, as is may, the sheet was as to applace the Spooner bill.

Senator Lodge, of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who will have charge of the treaty, probably will move an executive session to consider the treaty.

If the army bill reaches the Senate prior to the disposal of the shipping bill or the treaty, both of these may be displaced temporarily in order to permit the prompt consideration of that measure. The same understanding prevails regard-

The same understanding prevails regarding the appropriation bills.

The opinion was generally expressed that Senator Morgan's Nicaraguan Canal bill should await action on the treaty.

The committee also discussed the possibility of Democratic opposition to the sub sidy bill. Some of the members who had talked with Democratic Senators ex-pressed the opinion that there would be no effort to prevent this legislation by factious opposition, though they expect a number of speeches against it.

## MARTYRS TO THE CAUSE OF CHRIST

Fearful Slaughter of Missionaries in Province of Shan Si,

China.

(By Associated Press.) BERLIN, Dec. 3.—A special dispatch from China to the Volks Zeitunz reports a from China Siaughter in the province of Shan Si. The first victime, the dis-patch says, were a Catholic Bishop and his coadjutors and four European priests, Franciscans, Italian and French.

Franciscans, Italian and French.

The Governor invited them to his house for better protection, but arriving there their hands were tied. Then the Governor himself poinarded them all. Next the Governor went to the bishop's residence with a number of soliders and seized the Marseilles sisters. He promised them money and distinguished husbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer money and distinguished nusbands if they would renounce Christianity, which offer they unanimously rejected. Thereupon the Governor polarded them and also a number of Chinese priests, thirty Chinese sisters, and two hundred orphans from 3

Fifteen seminarists, who had hidden themselves in a cistern, were, the dispatch says, tied to stakes and forced to drink the blood of the first victims. They were

then killed A Chinese priest and two Christians, who attempted to escape, were caught and put in a small hut, where they were

### JIM CROW LAW UPHELD.

Justice Harlan Dissented from Opinion Handed Down.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The law requiring separate coaches for colored passengers was the subject of an opinion in the United States Supreme Court to-day, the case being that of the Chesapeake and Onio Railroad Company vs. the State of Kentucky.

of Kentucky.

The opinion was handed down by Justice Brown and the Kentucky Court's judg-ment in favor of the State was affirmed. Just'ce Brown stated that the railroad company had attacked the statute on the company had attacked the statute on the ground that it was unconstitutional in that it is an interference with interstate commerce. Without replying specifically to this objection, the Justice said there is a sufficient compliance with the law if a separate coach for local colored passengers is attached to a train while passing through the State.

attached to a fram white passing through the State.

Justice Harlan dissented, stating his opin on to be that the law is an interference with interstate commerce, and also taking the position that the Kentucky Leg'slature has no right to classify citizens by color in railway coaches. Will Not Visit Vienus or Rome.

(By Associated Press)

LONDON, Dec. 4.—The Vienna correspondent, of the Daily Chronicle wires that Mr. Kruger will not visit either Vienna or Rome.

## SHOT BY WHITE CAPS IN BEDFORD

Bennett W. Jopling's Hand Pierced by Buck Shot.

A HAIL OF LEAD.

They No Doubt Attempted to Kitt Him.

HIS BED RIDDLED WITH BULLETS

Fire - His Curtain Caught Fire from His Pistol, and When He Put Out His Hand to Extinguish it the Buckshot Were Fired.

(Special Dispatch to The Times.)

BEDFORD CITY, VA., Dec. 3.-Mr. Ben-

Mr. Jopling, whose room is not far from the freight station, was preparing to re-tire for the night, and had just put out the

They were armed with heavily loaded guns and revolvers, and they directed their fire to the bed, where they thought their victim was lying. This was lite-rally riddled with bullets, and every pain of glass in the house was smashed to atoms by the rain of lead.

curtain of the window, and when Mr. Jopling reached out his hand from cover to extinguish the fame, it fell to his side pierced with six buckshot. The men then

naining had fourteen bullet holes in it. For nearly a year the neighborhood of Goode has suffered from the lawlessness of this band of white caps. A barn has been burned and a gentleman twice fired at in his home without reason or provo-FINMITY TO JOPLING.

At the present term of the County Court several of the men, all of whom are well known, were brought before the grand jury, but their case was sent back to Mr. Jopling for trial, and it was because of his

and full punishment be given.

The Baldwin Detective Agency is at work on the case in behalf of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

### RETURN TO PEKIN.

cessful. (By Associated Press.) BERLIN, Dec. 3.-A dispatch from Field

Marshal Count von Waldersee, from Pek under date of December Ist, says that after hoisting the German flag at Ming Tombs, and punishing several neighboring villages for the murder of Christians, the late Colonel Yorck's detachment, com manded by General Gayl, returned to

The Kalgan expedition was very successful. Several thousand Chinese regulars, under command of two generals, were driven in wild flight. The remains of the late Colonel Yorck have arrived at Pekin.

(By Associated Press.) NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—Lieutenant-Com-mander Reynoid T. Hall, assistant en-gineer of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, was struck and probably fatally injured to-day struck and probably fatally injured to-day by a piece of timber dislodged from the roof of the new engineering building, un-der which he was passing. His skull was fractured. He was taken to the Naval

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The National Convention of the Woman's Christian Tem-perance Union was called to order at the Lafayette Theatre this morning. The President, Mrs. Lilian M. Stevens, delivered her annual address.

Nearly five hundred delegates were assembled, representing every State and Territory in the Union.

General. -Fifty-sixth Congress convenes in sec-

-President's message read day.

-Fearful boiler explosion in Chicago kills five and injures many other persona.

-Ship Subsidy bill and Hay-Paunce-forte treaty to be made unfinished business of the Senate.

-Kentucky "Jim Crow" law upheld by United States Supreme Court.

Foreign.

Fearful massacre of missionaries re-

He Was Not in it and Returned Their

ett W. Jopling, justice of the peace and local agent of the Norfolk and Western Railway at Goode, was shot through the hand by a band of white caps, who surrounded his home between 10 and 11 o'clock Saturday night, with the evident intent of cilling him.

light in his room, when suddenly, without warning of any kind, a terrific fusilade was begun by a band of men without, supposed to number about twenty-five.

A RAIN OF LEAD.

Mr. Jopling, fortunately, had not retired, or he would have been killed at the first discharge. Jumping instantly in the opposite corner near the wardrobe, he began to return the fire from his own revolver. THE CURTAIN ON FIRE. The flash from his pistol set fire to the

Mr. Jopling states that the next morning the floor of the room was covered with lead, and that the one window pain re-

being the representative of the law that he incurred the enmity of the gang of out-Public sentiment demands that prompt

Kalgan Expedition Was Very Suc-

NAVY OFFICER INJURED-Lieutenant-Commander Hall Has His Skull Fractured.

> W. C. T. U. (By Associated Press.)

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

-Curfew shall ring.
-Davis caught on the fly.
-Grand jury finds many true bills.
-Fell dead on the street.
-Governor Tyler goes West.
-C. and O. again wants more cars.
-Blaze in the Southern's Manchester shops.

-The Treasurer of Sussex compromises his indebtedness to the county at 50 cents or the dollar. -Suit to be brought against Mrs. In-diana Fletcher Williams' will at Lynchburg.

—Charges by saloon keeper of protection offered him by Norfolk policeman not proved in court.

ond session.

—President's message read on yester—

ported in China.

Envoys meet to-day to present note
to Chinese peace plenipotentiaries.

British Parliament assembles.